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1986 MAJOR CITY SURVEY ON DRUG ARRESTS AND SEIZURES

REPORT

OF THE

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1986 Major City Survey on Drug Arrests and Seizures

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The U.S. House of Representatives Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control has completed a survey of 39 major cities concerning narcotics arrests and seizures in 1986 to determine the severity of the drug problem throughout the United States. The statistics demonstrate that, despite some recent assertions to the contrary, the problem is very, very severe.

The Select Committee made the following findings: The *most* arrests in the thirty-nine cities studied for 1986 were for cocaine sale or possession, with 51,462 arrests (including cocaine and its derivative, "crack"). *Second* was marijuana, with 34,191. *Third* was heroin, with 16,543. There were 12,158 arrests for all other illegal or illegally obtained drugs combined, including lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD), phencyclidine (PCP), methadone, valium, talwin, dilaudid, codeine, oxycodone (percodan), and other prescription and non-prescription drugs.

Reported quantities seized include 59 tons of marijuana, 16,769 pounds of cocaine/crack, and 482 pounds of heroin.

The stated figures reflect only a portion of the number of drug related arrests and seizures made in the cities surveyed, because some of the cities provided only the data which indicated the arrests and seizures made by members of their narcotics branches, rather than the police department as a whole.

Although marijuana is still the number one illegal drug of abuse, more arrests were made for cocaine/crack. Marijuana's popularity has greatly diminished since the introduction of crack on the drug scene. Many past traffickers of marijuana are now peddling crack, which is fast becoming the drug of choice. Heroin traffic and use remain an extreme threat and could increase at any time if foreign production expands. In addition, heroin is growing in popularity among users of cocaine, according to the committee's conversations with police departments, narcotics investigators that work the streets, and interviews of individuals arrested. Cocaine users may turn to heroin, a depressant, to stabilize the intense "high" that cocaine creates.

The individuals using these drugs need all of our help to stop the cost to themselves—in health reduced, jobs and friendships lost, even life itself taken away.

But we are all paying the price. The cost to society, as well as to the individuals using these drugs, is enormous. Drugs and crime go hand-in-hand. In some locations 90% of arrests are drug related—crimes committed by people desperate for money for their deadly habit. In addition, the Federal Centers for Disease Control report that, for 1986, 25 percent of all U.S. cases of the deadly disease AIDS involved intravenous drug use.

This national survey is a "Numbers don't lie" response to those who would eliminate or cut anti-drug programs. Our commitment must stand to help educate our youth to stop using drugs, to eradicate illicit narcotics in source foreign countries, to enforce the drug laws here at home, and to treat those individuals for whom prevention is a step too late.

This survey is a call to action.

CHARLES B. RANGEL,
Chairman.

AUGUST, 1987.

Major City Survey Concerning Drugs of Abuse

The attached survey highlights how drugs of abuse have impacted on thirty-nine (39) major cities throughout the United States. The severity of the drug problem in each involved city is reflected in the arrest and seizure data included.

The following is a list of the cities surveyed in this report:

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During 1987, The Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control has conducted a telephone survey of 39 major cities across the Nation to determine the impact drugs are making on a national level. The information compiled was made available through the local police departments of the cities involved. The following data for the year of 1986 reflects the results of that survey.

NEW YORK CITY

The New York City Police Department reports that for the year 1986, there were approximately 69,525 drug related arrests made department wide. 42,000 of the total number of drug arrests were made by uniformed personnel; the remaining 27,525 arrests were made by members of the narcotics branch. These figures reflect an increase of 22% over 1985's drug arrest statistics.

In comparison there were approximately 60,000 drug-related arrests made during 1985; 37,439 of those arrests were made by uniformed personnel; the remaining 22,561 arrests by members of the narcotics branch.

The following is a breakdown of drugs by charges, based on arrests made by the narcotics branch during 1986.

	Arrests
Drug:	
Cocaine crack/hydrochloride (combined)	14,987
Heroin	1,905
Marijuana	7,933
Other drugs (90% were for PCP)	1,652
Non-drug related*	1,048

* Started as drug arrest, but no drugs were recovered, and other charges were filed.

	Arrests
Charge:	
Felony	516,689
Misdemeanor	8,304
Drug violation (marijuana possession)	2,532

New York City's Police Department seized 16 pounds, 8½ ounces of heroin; 562 pounds, 18 ounces of cocaine; and 631 pounds, 20 ounces of marijuana. These seizures were the direct result of a combination of individual arrests, and the execution of 279 search warrants for the year.

A special anti-crack unit consisting of 224 investigators that was formed on May 21, 1986, executed search warrants on 117 crack houses in New York City, and to date have arrested in excess of 600 persons for crack offenses.

The drug scene in New York City is reminiscent of an open air market wherein drugs are abundant and readily available to the general public. Cocaine and crack are now the drugs of choice as arrest figures depict.

Intelligence sources relate that the bulk of New York City's heroin is smuggled in from Miami, Florida; New Orleans, Louisiana, the Carolinas; and Canada. The Washington Heights area of the city is known to be the most notorious for drug trafficking, spe-

cifically heroin and cocaine. Factions of the Dominican population have been targeted as being responsible for the drugs supplied to the Washington Heights area. Israeli nationals are said to control the heroin trade in the Brooklyn area.

Intelligence sources also report that 25% of the heroin traffic in New York City is controlled by organized crime, whose makeup historically has been of Italian extraction. The remaining 75% is said to be controlled by other organizations that are headed by Cubans, Pakistanis, Orientals, Hispanics, Blacks, and Israeli nations.

A popular trend in New York City is the smoking of crack cocaine in conjunction with Phencyclidine (PCP); which is commonly referred to as "space-basing".

DETROIT, MICHIGAN

The Detroit Police Department's Narcotics branch made 2,449 drug-related arrests during the period from January 1986, to April 1986. From January 1986, to December 1986, the narcotics branch executed 936 search warrants. The following statistics reflect the drug, the number of arrests made for same; and the quantity of drugs seized by the narcotics branch during the period from January 1986 through April 1986.

	Arrests
Drug:	
Heroin	306
Cocaine	403
Phencyclidine (PCP)	1
Marijuana	307
Methadone	1
Amphetamines	1
Barbiturates	5
Lysergic acid diethylamide (LDS)	1
Codeine	56
Valium	5
Talwin	2
Others (prescription•drugs)	85

	Amount
Drug:	
Heroin	2 lbs, 12 ounces.
Cocaine	13 lbs, 8 ounces.
Marijuana	120 lbs, 13 ounces.
Amphetamines	313 tablets.
Codeine	4175.
PCP	½ ounce.
Oxycodone (Percodan)	241 tablets.
Talwin	88 tablets.
Demoral	28 tablets.
Dilaudid	86 tablets.
LSD	58 hits.
Valium	1,022 hits.
Others	90 hits.
No case evidence (evidence without a defendant):	
Suspected dangerous drugs	29 lbs.
Suspected heroin and cocaine	19 lbs, 11 ounces.
Marijuana	22 lbs.

The severity of the crack cocaine problem in Detroit has resulted in the formation of a special crack unit and the establishment of a crack hot line. The special anti-crack unit was formed in August 1986, and has since responded to 736 complaints generated by the crack hot line; executed 57 search warrants, and made 75 arrests. The anti-crack unit's statistics are as follows:

	Seizures
Drug:	
Crack Cocaine (freebase)	37 ounces.
Cocaine Hydrochloride (powder)	203 ounces.
Morphine	2½ ounces.
Marijuana	98¾ ounces.
Other dangerous drugs (PCP, etc.)	2,793 units (558.6 mg)
Assets seized	$835,879.00.
Guns seized	85

The east side of Detroit is reportedly the most highly trafficked drug area in the city. PCP while available on the streets of Detroit, does not pose an immediate threat. Crack is currently the drug of choice, and it is considered fashionable to smoke crack in combination with marijuana. There are an abundance of "Pill Mills" operating throughout the Detroit area. Pill Mills are generally storefront-type locations, owned and operated by licensed physicians, who abuse their prescription writing privileges by over prescribing drugs to their patients in an effort to defraud medicaid.

PORTLAND, OREGON

The Portland Police Department's narcotics branch reports that for the year 1986, which covers the period from January 1986 to December 1986; they made a total of 2,012 drug-related arrests, and seized approximately 977¼ pounds of drugs. The following statistical data reflects the number of arrests by individual drug and quantities of drugs seized, by the narcotics branch only.

	Arrests
Drug:	
Heroin	500
Cocaine	600
Marijuana	586
Methamphetamine (crank/crystal speed)	260
LSD	12
Other hallucinogens	19
Other stimulants	15
Other depressants	20

SEIZURES

	Amount
Drug:	
Marijuana	960 pounds.
Methamphetamine	30 ounces.
Hashish	41 ounces.
Cocaine	12.75 pounds.

SEIZURES—Continued

	Amount
Cocaine crack/rock	2 ounces.
Valium	113 tablets.
MDA (variation of crank/crystal speed)	½ gram.
Methaqualone (quaalude)	29 tablets.

Intelligence sources are quoted as saying that the state of Oregon is the third largest producer of marijuana in the United States; and as a result, marijuana is very plentiful in the city of Portland. There are countless numbers of grow houses (premises wherein large quantities of marijuana are grown and cultivated) in Portland. Grow houses yield marijuana that contain high concentrations of tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) because the drug is grown under laboratory conditions. Marijuana sells for $2,000.00 a pound.

Portland's narcotics branch raided 4 methamphetamine labs and a number of crack houses in 1986. The downtown and old town areas of the city are the most highly trafficked drug corridors. Black tar heroin has been available on the streets of Portland for the past 3 years. 1/16 of a gram of black tar heroin sells for $20.00, and is called a "paper". Portland's source for heroin is reported to be California, and their source for cocaine is Florida and California.

NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

Newark's narcotics branch reports that for 1986, they made 4,446 drug related arrests, and seized approximately 53 pounds of drugs. Their arrest and seizure statistics are as follows:

	Seizure
Drug:	
Heroin	17½ ounces.
Cocaine	154½ ounces.
PCP (521 bags at 100 milligrams each)	1 pound, 2½ ounces.
Marijuana	674 ounces.
Codeine & Empirin	14,763 tablets.
LSD	91 hits.
Crack Cocaine	2¾ ounces.
Hashish	¼ ounce.

Since the narcotics branch does not break their arrests down by individual drug; the number of combined arrests for all drugs are 4,446, as earlier mentioned in this body of the report.

During the latter part of 1985 and the beginning of 1986, the availability of crack on the streets of Newark had reached epidemic proportions. The impact made on the crack cocaine trade by a 12 man anti-crack unit that was formed in mid-1986, has crack trafficking on the decline.

The most heavily trafficked drug corridor in Newark is the West Ward section of the city, with cocaine being the predominant drug. The source for heroin and cocaine in Newark is New York City, and for marijuana it's New York City and Florida. The Rastafar-

ian, Cuban, and South American populace of Newark have been targeted by law enforcement to be the suppliers of cocaine, heroin and marijuana to consumers on the street level of trafficking in Newark.

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

The San Diego Police Department reports a total of 14,538 drug-related arrests for 1986, excluding the 400 drug arrests made by San Diego's Narcotics Task Force. Of the 14,538 drug arrests mentioned, 1,193 were made by the department's narcotics street team. The police department's drug arrest data is as follows:

	Arrests
Drug:	
Narcotics (heroin and cocaine)	3,281
Marijuana	843
Other dangerous drugs	1,840
Other	64
Juvenile arrests:	
Drugs:	
Marijuana	2,831
Other (cocaine, LSD, Crank, heroin, etc.)	4,558
Felonies (juvenile):	
Narcotics (heroin, cocaine, etc.)	166
Marijuana	109
Dangerous drugs	138
Misdemeanor (juvenile):	
Marijuana	340
Other (cocaine, LSD, crank, etc.)	365

Since 1980, the San Diego Police Department has made 65,584 drug-related arrests. In 1986, the narcotics street team which consists of 19 police officers made combined drug arrests totaling 1,193. Their arrest figures are not broken down by individual drug. They executed 156 search warrants, and seized 144 weapons. Drug monies seized on the city level totaled $33,689.50, and on the Federal level $292,044.06, for the city of San Diego.

The Narcotics Task Force which is a joint effort involving personnel from the San Diego Police Department, the Sheriffs Office, and the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), made 400 drug arrests for 1986. The task force executed 181 search warrants, confiscated 16 machine guns, and 219 hand and long guns.

The police department of San Diego reports 206 complaints for heroin and 810 for cocaine. Cocaine and methamphetamine (crank) present the most severe problems to law enforcement in San Diego; a city that has been labeled the crank capitol of the world. LSD is quite prominent on the drug scene, as is marijuana. San Diego, like Portland, Oregon, is known for its marijuana grow houses.

The southeast section of the city is known for its availability of cocaine in powder and crack form; the east side for crank (crystal speed); the beach community for cocaine, and the western area for anything from LSD to heroin.

Intelligence sources report that crank is manufactured locally. Cocaine is smuggled in from Mexico, Colombia, and Miami, Florida. Marijuana is for the most part home grown (grow houses), and

some is brought in from Mexico. PCP is brought in from Los Angeles, California in liquid form (commonly called "water"). "Sherman sticks" (cigarettes dipped in liquid PCD) are very popular in the San Diego area.

The Cubans, Blacks, and Colombians are identified as being responsible for the trafficking of cocaine on the street level. A white populace that includes members of the Hell's Angels motorcycle gang is responsible for the manufacture and distribution of crank in the San Diego area.

The border patrol's (Immigration and Naturalization Service) largest single seizure for 1986, along the international border of California was for 143 kilograms of cocaine.

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

The Philadelphia Police Department's narcotics branch reports that during the period from January 1986 to October 1986, they made 7,389 drug-related arrests. The branch's arrest and seizure statistics are as follows:

	Arrests
Drug:	
Opiate derivates (heroin & cocaine)	4,050
Marijuana	2,676
Synthetic narcotics (PCP, crank, etc.)	136
Dangerous non-narcotic drugs	527

SEIZURES

	Amount
Drug:	
Methamphetamine (crank)	10,274,772 doses.
Cocaine hydrochloride	989,221 dose.
Cocaine/crack	376 doses.
Heroin	35,276 doses.
Marijuana	507,604 doses.
LSD	405 hits.
Prescription drugs (pill form)	2,258 doses.
P2P (presursor for methamphetamine)	50,048 doses.
PCP	2,158 doses.
Hashish	464 doses.

The term "doses" in the above seizure statistics refers to adult dosage units, which are 5 milligrams to a dosage/dose. 5 milligrams of an active drug ingredient as defined by the medical community is adequate to satisfy an adult's craving for the drug. Based on that theory, each dose amount mentioned would mean that a person could theoretically obtain that number of uses from that particular drug.

During July 1986, crack cocaine was in its infancy, but recently the city of Philadelphia has witnessed a sharp increase in the availability of crack. "Space basing," the smoking of PCP in combination with crack, is fast becoming a popular fad. Search warrants were executed on 9 methamphetamine (crank) labs in 1986, resulting in their being shut down.

The east side of Philadelphia is the most highly trafficked, with large quantities of drugs being sold there on a daily basis. The marijuana traffic in north and west Philadelphia is reportedly controlled by the Jamaican population in those areas. Intelligence sources state that the majority of drugs entering Philadelphia are smuggled in from New York City, specifically cocaine.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

The Minneapolis Police Department reports that for 1986, there were a total of 1,213 drug-related arrests; 948 of that total number of arrests were made by the Patrol Division (uniform branch), and the remaining 265 were made by members of the department's narcotics branch, which consists of 14 police officers. In 1985, the department made 1,446 drug arrests, of which 1,249 were made by the patrol division. The remaining 197 of the narcotics branch. In comparison there were fewer drug arrests made in 1986, but an increase of drug arrests by the narcotics branch over 1985's figures. The following reflects the department's seizure figures for 1986.

	Amount
Drug:	
Heroin	7½ pounds.
Cocaine	28 pounds.
Marijuana	136 pounds.
Methamphetamine (crank/crystal speed)	3½ ounces.
Talwin	123 tablets.
Dilaudid	151 tablets.
PCP/LSD (800 units seized in 1985—does not appear to be evident in 1986)	

There are at least 12 known locations in Minneapolis for the street sale of drugs, with the lower north side being the most noted. Crack is plentiful in the Minneapolis area, especially its black communities, where the drug is heavily trafficked and abused. Black tar heroin surfaced on the streets of Minneapolis during December 1986. Black tar is a crude form of heroin resultant of a short cut process that causes many of its contaminants to be retained in the final product. Black tar can range from brown to almost black in color, with the consistency of coal or gum, and a street purity of up to 70%. This form of heroin which is most prevalent in the western part of the United States, is sometimes referred to as "tootsie roll" or "gum ball".

Minneapolis' source for cocaine is Miami, Florida and Los Angeles, California. Crank is manufactured locally, with cocaine coming in from Los Angeles, California and Florida. Heroin is brought in from New York City, Chicago, Illinois, Asia, Vancouver, British Colombia, and Bangkok, Thailand.

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

The Boston Police Department's drug unit which consists of 60 police officers made 1,510 drug-related arrests in 1986. There were 400 search warrants for drugs, executed on private residents and business establishments. The following is a breakdown of arrests by drug.

Drug	Arrests
Heroin	366
Cocaine	850
PCP	12
Marijuana	282

There were only minuscule amounts of dilaudid (pain killer), valium (tranquilizer), hashish, LSD, and percocet (pain killer) seized in 1986. These drugs seemingly present no real threat of abuse because of the popularity of cocaine/crack in Boston. The largest single seizure for a drug by Boston's drug unit for 1986, was 40 pounds of marijuana, ½ pound of heroin, and 3 kilograms of cocaine.

Although few drugs are sold openly on the streets of Boston, the drug trade continues to flourish on an in-house level (a premise such as a private residence or business establishment, wherein drugs are sold). The sale of crack is highly visible in the Boston area, with Roxbury, Dorchester, and the Mattapan Corridors being the most noted for same.

Intelligence sources report that the majority of the drugs trafficked in the city of Boston come from New York City. There are no known PCP laboratories in operation in Boston. PCP is not a popular drug in Boston, Massachusetts. In the spring of 1986, black tar heroin began showing up on the streets of Boston, and to date remains in evidence, but in limited supply. The cocaine traffic is reportedly controlled by the Colombians, and the marijuana traffic by the Rastafarians.

CLEVELAND, OHIO

The Cleveland Police Department's narcotics branch, with a 31 personnel complement, reports that from January 1986, through November 1986, they made 1,730 drug-related arrests. The stated number of drug arrests does not include misdemeanor nor marijuana arrests. The narcotics branch seized in excess of 5,000 pounds of drugs in 1986, and executed approximately 200 search warrants.

Because Cleveland's arrest figures are not compiled by individual drug, there will be no table to reflect the number of arrests made for each involved drug. The following is a breakdown of the narcotics branch's drug seizures for the mentioned time period.

Drug	Amount
Marijuana	5,812½ pounds.
Cocaine	17¾ pounds.
PCP	3½ ounces.
Heroin	9 ounces.
LSD	500 milligrams.

LSD and crank (speed) as of this writing, are in evidence on the streets of Cleveland, but to no great degree. Crack is reported to be almost non-existent. Drug activity is said to be linked to at least 50% of Cleveland's crime activity.

Members of the Hispanic and Cuban Communities in Cleveland are known merchants in the heroin market. Drug trafficking on the street level has diminished greatly over the past two years, because drug dealers have realized that by selling drugs in-house they lessen their chances for being arrested or robbed.

Detroit, Michigan and New York City have been pinpointed by intelligence sources to be Cleveland's main source for heroin. Kentucky, West Virginia, Arizona and Iowa are Cleveland's sources for marijuana. Florida is their source for cocaine; and Detroit, Michigan their source for LSD.

JERSEY CITY, NEW JERSEY

The Jersey City Police Department made 2,304 drug-related arrests, and filed 4,600 drug-related charges for 1986. The mentioned number of drug arrests involved the following drugs; heroin, cocaine, PCP, marijuana, LSD, methadone, and prescription drugs. The police department seized approximately $100,000 in suspected proceeds, and executed 150 search warrants.

There were approximately 5 pounds of marijuana and 1 pound of cocaine seized in 1986. The source for 87% to 92% of Jersey City's drugs is reported to be New York City. The bulk of the drug traffic on Jersey City's streets take place in the Greenville section (southend) of the city, where crack is quite prevalent. There are a significant number of crack houses (a premise from which crack is sold) in operation in Jersey City.

On the surface, PCP appears not to be a drug of concern, in that only 20 arrests are made on a yearly average for this drug. A popular trend in Jersey City is the deadly combination of drugs known as "hits", speed-balls, cocktails, and Dors and Fours. The combination involves the potent sedative doriden, followed by another of empirin 4 with codeine. Both drugs which are highly addictive and in pill form, are administered orally. This combination of drugs is rapidly becoming one of the drug culture's most sought after highs. It is as potent as heroin and just as deadly.

Factions of the Colombian, White, Egyptian and Hispanic populace of Jersey City are targeted by the department's 29 personnel narcotics unit as being the main players of cocaine trafficking in Jersey City.

HUDSON COUNTY, NEW JERSEY PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE

Hudson County's Prosecuter's office reports that 60% of their case load is for cocaine. In 1986 there were 1,100 drug cases submitted for drug analysis in Hudson county which encompasses 12 municipalities. The North Hudson area of Hudson County which encompasses Guttenberg, North Bergen, East Newark, Union City, Weehawken, and west New York is the most highly trafficked in Hudson County. PCP and cocaine are in great supply in Hudson County. Union City, New Jersey, and Hoboken, New Jersey are publicized as being Hudson County's large Hispanic populace, which is second only to Miami, Florida's is reported to be a main supplier of drugs, namely cocaine, to consumers on the street level of trafficking.

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

The Seattle Police Department's Narcotics section which consists of 18 investigators made 1,527 drug-related arrests for 1986. Of that total number of drug arrests mentioned, 32 involved juveniles. The Narcotics section executed 192 search warrants, and seized a quantity of drugs. Their seizure data for 1986 is as follows:

Drug:	Amount
Heroin/black tar	3½ ounces.
Cocaine/crack	12 pounds, 13 ounces.
Hallucinogens (LSD–PCP)	770 dosage units.
Amphetamines	598 pills.
Barbiturate	110 pills.
Hashish	20 ounces.
Marijuana	3,097.3 pounds.

PCP and LSD are in evidence on the streets of Seattle, but pose no particular problems as of this writing. Crack has made such an impact on the drug scene in Seattle, that it has become the focal point of law enforcement's efforts. There are a multitude of crack houses operating in the Seattle, Washington area. Rainier Valley and the Capitol Hill area of Seattle are the most noted for crack trafficking. As reflected in the previously mentioned seizure data; marijuana is plentiful in Seattle. The existence of marijuana grow farms in the Seattle area make possible the ready availability of the drug.

Seattle's source for heroin is reported to be Los Angeles, California. Cocaine is smuggled in from Miami, Florida. LSD and PCP are manufactured locally in clandestine laboratories with some LSD being brought in from the West Coast. Factions of the Black and Hispanic populace of Seattle are said to control the cocaine and heroin traffic on the street level.

PHOENIX, ARIZONA

The Phoenix Police Department's narcotics branch reports that for 1986 their drug arrests resulted in 1,600 drug-related charges being filed. The number of drug arrests could equal the number of drug charges placed against individuals, or could be less than the given number of charges. In 1986 Mexican drug traffickers were involved in 15% of the drug-related arrests made in Phoenix, Arizona. Mexican traffickers were linked directly to 81% of the total heroin seizures, and 20% of the total cocaine seizures for 1986. The narcotics branch seized 7 pounds, 8 ounces of heroin, 60 pounds, 4 ounces of cocaine, very little PCP, and approximately 200 pounds of marijuana in 1986. The availability of cocaine in Phoenix has increased sharply in the past six (6) months. Police sources confirm there are six (6) known crack/rock houses in Phoenix, Arizona, and that the presence of crack cocaine, or "rock", as it is sometimes referred to, has caused a sharp increase in the crime rate. Methamphetamine (crank) is plentiful and is manufactured locally in clandestine laboratories. Search warrants were executed on two (2) crank laboratories in 1986. LSD is evident on the streets of Phoe-

nix, but not widespread. Drugs are being trafficked openly on the streets of Phoenix, as well as in-house. The south side of the city is known to be the most highly trafficked.

Intelligence sources report that Mexico is Phoenix's source for heroin, and that the heroin traffic there is controlled by the Mexicans. Cocaine is smuggled into Phoenix from Florida, Los Angeles, California, and Mexico. Cocaine traffic is controlled by both the Colombian and Mexican populace of Phoenix, Arizona.

The largest single seizure of marijuana for Phoenix in 1986, involved approximately eighty (80) pounds that were smuggled in from Mexico by illegal aliens. Mexico is a source for some of the marijuana trafficked in Phoenix, but the bulk of the city's marijuana is home grown (grown and cultivated in a private dwelling, warehouse, etc.). Marijuana is scarce when compared to its availability in 1985. It appears that most of the marijuana dealers in Phoenix have become crack traffickers, because of the popularity crack enjoys.

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT

The Hartford Police Department reports that during the period from June 1986 through November 1986, there were a total of 964 drug-related arrests made department-wide. A complement of 14 narcotics investigators, and 7 vice officers is the make up of the department's drug enforcement arm. The narcotics division averages 1,000 drug arrests yearly. The following data reflects the number of arrests by drug, and the amount of seizures by drug, for the time period indicated.

	Arrests
Drug:	
Heroin	25
Cocaine	613
Marijuana	322
Pills/other	4

SEIZURES

	Amount
Drug:	
Cocaine	82 pounds.
Heroin	2 pounds.
Marijuana	40 pounds.

The largest single seizure for marijuana during 1986, was 11 pounds. The distribution and abuse of cocaine in Hartford is on the rise. Cocaine is being used in combination with heroin, to create the "speedball" effect. The term "speedball" refers to a combination of drugs that involves both a stimulant and a depressant. Shooting cocaine (to administer with a syringe) is becoming a part of the drug scene in Hartford, Connecticut. There are 20 known locations throughout the city, where drugs are sold openly on the

streets to any passerby. Hartford's north end is the most noted for drug trafficking.

Hartford, Connecticut's source for heroin, cocaine, and marijuana, as reported by intelligence sources, is New York City. A faction of Hartford's large Hispanic and Jamaican population are reported to be the principal traffickers in that city's drug scheme.

MIAMI, FLORIDA

The following data is a breakdown of arrest and seizure figures by individual drug, that involve three (3) separate drug enforcement units of the Miami, Florida Police Department. The following figures are for the year 1986, but not reflective of the department's total number of drug-related arrests for that year.

	Arrests	Amount seized
Drug:		
Special Investigations Section:		
Heroin		4 pounds.
Cocaine	50	51 pounds, 10½ ounces.
Marijuana	6	5 pounds.
Street Narcotics Unit:		
Heroin	22	2 pounds, ½ ounces.
Cocaine	186	34 pounds, 4¾ ounces.
Marijuana	213	352 pounds.
Criminal Investigations Tactical Apprehension Team:		
Heroin	4	2 pounds, 4¾ ounces.
Cocaine	32	10 pounds, 8¾ ounces.
Marijuana	18	1,141 pounds.

The Criminal Investigations Tactical Apprehension Team (C.I.T.A.T.) which has existed for the past three (3) years or more has a complement of 14 law enforcement personnel; the Special Investigations Section, 23 personnel; and the Street Narcotics Unit, 30 personnel.

Black tar heroin is in evidence in the Miami, Florida area, but as of this writing, only two cases involving the drug have been recorded in 1986. One case was made by the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), resulting in a 4 ounce seizure of same. Another case was made by the Metro Dade Police Department. Crank (speed) is also in existence on the streets of Miami, but in limited quantity. A number of crack houses still exist in the Miami area. During the week of July 7, 1986, Miami Police seized 3½ ounces of crack cocaine. One of the police department's largest single seizures to date was 6,000 pieces of crack.

During 1986, Miami's Police Department executed approximately 230 drug-related search warrants. The city's largest single seizure of cocaine for 1986, was 10 kilograms (22 pounds). The crime rate in Miami, Florida is on the decline because of the number of successful sting operations that were conducted here in 1986.

Despite the fact that many street peddlers of drugs have taken their operations in-house, a great number of drug deals still take place on the streets of Miami. The most highly trafficked drug areas exist in the north end of the city. The principal traffickers of

drugs on the street level are reported to be members of Miami's Black and Hispanic populace.

Miami, Florida does not enjoy a big market for heroin and marijuana, but the cocaine trade continues to flourish there. The cocaine industry in Miami developed as a by-product of the opium and marijuana eradication programs of the mid-1970's. With the success of those programs, less contraband was available to the traffickers, so they diversified their activities and began trafficking in cocaine.

DALLAS, TEXAS

The Dallas Police Department's narcotics unit made 2,423 drug-related arrests, seized 107 pounds in drugs, and executed 350 search warrants in 1986. The following outlines the number of arrests and amounts seized by individual drug for the department's narcotics unit in 1986, excluding their undercover purchases of drugs that resulted in arrests.

	Arrests	Amount seized
Drug:		
Heroin	221	5 ounces.
Cocaine	1,131	24 pounds, 8 ounces.
PCP	69	2.98 grams.
Marijuana	383	73 pounds, 13¼ ounces.
Amphetamines	536	9¼ pounds.
Crank (crystal speed)	83	1 pound, 10 grams.

The narcotics unit carries a complement of 41 law enforcement personnel. During 1986, two police officers were shot while engaged in a drug-related incident. The shooting was not fatal, but only because both officers wore bullet proof vests at the time of the incident. However, both officers involved did suffer blunt trauma wounds.

The Dallas, Texas airport task force, which is a joint drug enforcement effort, involving local, State, and Federal law enforcement officers, has made several seizures involving large amounts of cocaine.

Police sources report there are a large number of crack houses in operation in Dallas, Texas. The active traffickers of cocaine/crack in the Dallas area, have been identified to be the Jamaicans and Cubans. PCP is trafficked primarily by Dallas' Black populace on the street level. The south Dallas area is known for its high volume trafficking of crack and PCP.

Dallas, Texas' source for heroin and marijuana is Mexico. 50% of the city's cocaine comes from Mexico; the other 50% from Miami, Florida. PCP is manufactured locally in clandestine laboratories.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

The Chicago Police Department's narcotics unit reports that for 1986, they made 1,791 drug-related arrests, executed 1,836 search warrants, and seized in excess of 2,174 pounds of drugs. The following is a breakdown of those seizures by individual drug.

	Arrests	Amount seized (pounds)
Drug:		
Heroin	[1] 1,791	60.35
Cocaine		510.28
PCP		18.49
Marijuana		1,586.87

[1] Total of all drugs.

Intelligence sources report that Chicago's source for heroin is Mexico. Heroin is smuggled into Chicago from Mexico through what has come to be known as the "Herrera Pipe Line". The Herrera Pipe Line is a family run operation, headed by Jamie Herrera. The Herrera family has cornered the market on all the heroin that comes into Chicago, Illinois. Of the 60.35 pounds of heroin seized by the narcotics unit, 6.16 pounds were white heroin, and the remaining 54.19 pounds were brown heroin.

The streets of Chicago are inundated with drug traffic, and cocaine traffic is the most prevalent. Since cocaine is by far the city's drug of choice, most drug raids conducted are for cocaine. Chicago's source for cocaine is Florida. PCP is manufactured locally and some is smuggled in from California. Marijuana is smuggled into Chicago from Washington State, California and Oregon. Some marijuana is grown and cultivated locally in marijuana grow houses throughout Chicago, Illinois. PCP traffic appears to be on the decline.

DENVER, COLORADO

The Denver Police Department's drug enforcement effort which consists of a Major Peddler Unit, the Street Enforcement Unit, and the Stapleton Narcotics Unit, report the following drug-related information, arrest, and seizure data for 1986:

MAJOR PEDDLER UNIT

	Arrests	Amount seized
Drug:		
Heroin	[1] 95	15.2 ounces.
Cocaine		71.92 pounds.
Methamphetamine (speed/crank)		2.36 pounds.
Marijuana		51.127 tons.
Sodium barbital (hypnotic agent)		1.82 pounds.

[1] Total for all drugs.

The Major Peddler Unit which works in conjunction with the DEA Task Force, seized (8) vehicles, $744,458.88 in drug monies, (3) shotguns, (1) Uzi, (1) M-14 assault rifle, (2) .45 caliber automatic pistols, and (10) revolvers. The unit's 95 arrests resulted in 21 indictments, some of which charged multiple defendants.

STAPLETON NARCOTICS UNIT

	Arrests	Amount seized
Drug:		
Cocaine	[1] 85	27 pounds.
Heroin		1.9 pounds.
Marijuana		130.5 pounds.
Methamphetamine (crank/speed)		13.13 pounds.
MDDA (amphetamine variants)		1.27 grams.
Methaqualone (quaalude)		22 tablets.
Other drugs (mushrooms and etc.)		9.5 pounds.

[1] Total for all drugs.

The Stapleton Narcotics Unit, which is the police department's airport unit, seized (4) vehicles, (1) house, $536,356.00 in suspected drug proceeds, and executed 16 search warrants. The unit also had 56 State and 15 Federal case filings. The Stapleton Narcotics Unit was formed in February 1986.

STREET ENFORCEMENT UNIT

	Arrests	Amount seized
Drug:		
Heroin	[1] 982	10.2 ounces.
Cocaine		20 pounds, 15 ounces.
Marijuana		53 pounds, 10½ ounces.
Methamphetamine (speed)		9¾ ounces.
LSD		11,268 dosage units.
P2P (liquid speed)		7½ fluid ounces.
Pharmaceuticals		1,799 dosage units.
Other drugs in powder form		24 pounds, 11½ ounces.

[1] Total for all drugs.

The Street Enforcement Unit has a complement of 12 police personnel. Of their 982 drug arrests for 1986, (123) were for misdemeanor offenses, the remaining 859 were for felony offenses.

Intelligence sources report that for 1986, with a combined law enforcement effort, search warrants were executed on 20 crank (speed) laboratories in Denver, Colorado. One crank laboratory was producing 15 to 20 pounds of crystal speed each week. There are a significant number of crank cookers in the Denver Metropolitan area. Denver's source for the chemicals necessary to manufacture crank (speed) is California. Members of the Hell's Angels Motorcycle gang are reported to be the principal suppliers of speed in the Denver area.

The availability of crack cocaine in Denver has increased noticeably over the past six months. The majority of the heroin in the Denver area is black tar heroin, smuggled in from Mexico. One of the largest single seizures for black tar in 1986, was for 15.2 ounces, with a purity of between 15% and 85%. Marijuana is grown locally in the Denver metropolitan area, and smuggled in from Mexico and South America. LSD is in evidence on the drug scene, but in limited supply.

BUFFALO, NEW YORK

The Buffalo Police Department's Bureau of Narcotics reports that for 1986, they made 806 drug-related arrests. The following data which reflects the number of arrests per individual drug, covers the period from July 1986 through December 1986. The number of arrests per individual drug for the total year 1986, exceeds that number of arrests made during July 1986 through December 1986, by 410 arrests. The seizure data involved, however, is for the total year 1986.

	Arrests	Amount seized
Drug:		
Heroin	51	7½ ounces.
PCP	7	1 ounce.
Cocaine/Crack	153	13 ounces.
Marijuana	148	83 pounds.
Prescription	36	2,033 tablets.
LSD	1	
Hashish		5 grams.
Methadone		3.5 ounces.

The Bureau of Narcotics seized $59,517.00 in suspected drug proceeds for 1986. The largest single seizure of cocaine in Buffalo, New York for 1986, was one (1) kilogram. Cocaine in powder form is very plentiful, but scarce in crack form. Intelligence sources report that the availability of crack in Buffalo is almost non-existent, because drug dealers are of the impression that the process involved is too bothersome and time consuming. The entire year of 1986, yielded only 496 vials of crack being seized which amounted to 2.7 ounces.

Buffalo, New York's source for heroin is reportedly New York City. Heroin is not as prevalent on the drug scene as it has been in the past for Buffalo. Buffalo's source for cocaine is Florida. There is a very small quantity of hashish in evidence on the street scene. The west side of the city of which most of its residents are Puerto Rican, is considered to be the most highly trafficked.

OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA

The Oakland Police Department's narcotics division made 3,958 drug-related arrests for 1986, The creation of a streetbuy task force in 1986, resulted in 2,200 drug arrests for that year. The narcotics division's arrests for 1986, was a 25% increase over their arrest figures for 1985. The following data reflects the number of arrests per individual drug, and the amounts seized for each drug involved. The seizure figures are approximations.

	Arrests	Amount seized
Drug:		
Heroin	[1] 3,276	20 pounds.
Cocaine		50+ pounds.
PCP	72	15½ ounces.
Marijuana	610	10–15 pounds.

[1] Heroin-cocaine combined.

Oakland has an abundance of black tar heroin that is readily available on the street level of trafficking. The popular packaging for heroin is balloons. Speed and LSD are beginning to surface on the drug scene in Oakland, but at present, does not pose an immediate problem. Police sources report that PCP is not a popular drug in the Oakland area. Cocaine in powder is packaged primarily in wax paper, while the crack form is packaged in small vials or sold unpacked in loose, individual pieces. There is very little cocaine in powder form available, because of the popularity of crack. During the period between January and June 1986, Oakland police made 906 crack-related cases, and seized 17,249 grams of the drug.

TUCSON, ARIZONA

The narcotics unit of the Tucson Police Department made 300 drug-related arrests in 1986. Their statistics and related information are as follows:

Major violator arrests	137
Informant related arrests	163
Criminal complaints received	292
Search warrants executed	42
Vehicles seized	49
Service requests (assisting another agency)	22

	Arrests	Amount seized
Drug:		
Marijuana (312 plants)		1,901,783.1 grams.
Heroin		873.72 grams.
Dangerous drugs		378.1 grams.
LSD		291 dosage units.
Amphetamines		10 ounces + 3 dosage units.
Benzodiazepine (valium, librium, etc.)		54 dosage units.
Other prescription drugs		2 dosage units.
Narcotics (pill form)		374 dosage units.
Liquid narcotics (morphine, etc.)		4,600 milliliters.
Cocaine (powder)		59,136.6 grams.
Cocaine (liquid)		12 milliliters.
Hashish		57 grams.

The southern region of Arizona is considered the most highly trafficked in the State. The southern region encompasses Cochise County, Santa Cruz, Graham County, Greenlee, Pima County (Tucson), and Pinal County. The south side of Tucson has more drug activity than any other section of the city.

Crank (crystal speed) is in evidence, but not in significant amounts. Interestingly enough, most speed manufactured in the Tucson area is not sold there, but smuggled into other parts of the country for sale instead. Intelligence sources report that the Hell's Angels motorcycle gang controls the manufacture and distribution of speed exclusively. Marijuana is very plentiful in Tucson. A new form of marijuana called "Skunk Weed", with a high concentration of THC, has been introduced in Tucson, Arizona.

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE

Wilmington's Police Department reports that between June 1986 and December 1986, there were 304 drug-related cases made. The following is a breakdown of the department's arrest figures, and drug amounts seized during the time period stated:

	Cases	Amount seized
Drug:		
Heroin	18	1 gram.
Opium	15	N/A.
Marijuana	102	125 grams.
PCP	1	600 grams (200 bags).
Cocaine	144	46,200 milligrams+.
Crack	2	19,300 milligrams+.
LSD	3	10 dosage units.
Methamphetamine	18	N/A.
Synthetic heroin	1	3 ounces.

Heroin and marijuana are practically non-existent on the streets of Wilmington, because most street peddlers of these drugs are switching over to cocaine. Cocaine has become very plentiful in the Wilmington area, and is easily the city's drug of choice. Wilmington's largest single seizure of cocaine for 1986, was 2 ounces. Crack cocaine is beginning to surface on Wilmington's drug scene. One crack case made by Wilmington Police, involved 193 vials, that were brought down from New York City. Wilmington, Delaware's source for cocaine is reported to be Miami, Florida, New York City, and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. New York City is also Wilmington's source of supply for PCP and heroin.

A noteworthy case that was developed as a joint effort with the Drug Enforcement Administration, involved the seizure of 3 ounces of synthetic heroin. The synthetic heroin was being manufactured by a lab technician employed at the Du Pont Chemical Company in Wilmington, Delaware. Three (3) ounces of synthetic heroin yields 64 pounds of pure heroin. One (1) grain of synthetic heroin yields one (1) ounce of pure heroin. Wilmington Police confiscate between $40,000 and $100,000 annually in suspected drug proceeds.

Wilmington's mandatory drug laws have been stiffened in an effort to discourage the city's high volume of drug trafficking. The new mandatory minimum sentencing guidelines are as follows:

	Amounts	Mandatory sentencing
Drug:		
Marijuana	50–100 pounds	3 years
	1,000–5,000 pounds	5 years
	5,000 pounds—or more	15 years
Cocaine	15–100 grams	3 years
	100–250 grams	5 years
	250 grams or more	15 years
Heroin	8–10 grams	3 years
	20–50 grams	10 years
	50 grams—or more	25 years

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

The Kansas City Police Department's narcotics unit reports that for 1986, they made 373 drug-related cases, executed 53 search warrants, and seized/purchased drugs with an estimated value of $549,818.00. Also seized were $16,811.00 worth of firearms, and $180,274.00 in properties, which included both drug houses and automobiles. There were 67 cases sent to the prosecutor's office, asking that the properties involved be shut down for one year if the occupants of same continued to sell drugs on those properties. Of the 373 drug cases mentioned, 162 were prosecuted on the city level; 171 on the State level; and 40 of which were primarily joint investigations with the Drug Enforcement Administration, were prosecuted on the Federal level.

The sale of crack cocaine is on a steady incline, with an estimated 150 crack houses operating in Kansas City. During the month of April 1986, Kansas police seized quantities of crack valued at $10,000.00. Jamaicans are the principal traffickers of crack in Kansas City. Jamaicans have played such a predominant role in the crack distribution scheme, that Kansas City created a Jamaican task force in an effort to deal with the problem more effectively. A twelve-month investigation conducted by the task force, terminated with the arrests of 42 crack house dealers, eight (8) of whom were major dealers, and six (6) additional suppliers.

The popular drugs for abuse in Kansas City are cocaine and marijuana. During August 1986, law authorities in the Kansas City metropolitan area destroyed a marijuana field with an estimated worth of 2½ million dollars. Crank (crystal speed) and PCP are readily available in large quantities. There are two (2) known crank factories in the Kansas area, along with a number of "Sherm houses" (a premise from which Sherman cigarettes dipped in liquid PCP are sold). Quaaludes are available, but there is no real demand for the drug. Dilaudid, commonly referred to as a heroin substitute, is Kansas City's most popular pharmaceutical drug of choice.

Drug activities in Kansas City have caused robberies, burglaries, and larcenies to increase by as much as 35%. The city's drug problem has reached epidemic proportions, with the inner city areas being the most highly trafficked.

Kansas City's source for cocaine is reported to be Florida, Chicago, Illinois, Las Vegas, Nevada, California, and Texas. The city's source for PCP is California.

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

The Los Angeles Police Department made 35,961 drug related arrests, and seized in excess of 13,000 pounds of drugs during 1986. The department's arrest and seizure data, broken down by individual drug is as follows:

	Arrests	Amount seized
Drug:		
Heroin	7,238	64.69 pounds.
PCP	2,569	118,847 Sherman cigarettes.
Cocaine	12,139	13,000 pounds.

	Arrests	Amount seized
Marijuana	8,829	2,676 pounds.
Hashish	127	¼ pound—plus.
LSD	[1] 450	

[1] Includes LSD, amphetamines, barbiturates.

During the period between January 1986, and June 1986, Los Angeles Police made 314 crack-related arrests, executed 186 search warrants on crack houses, and seized in excess of 5100 grams of crack. By mid-1986, the department had already seized 4,600 pounds of cocaine. The 13,000 pounds of cocaine seized in 1986, is up 377% through November 1986. Heroin seizures for 1986 reflect a 64% increase over 1985's figures. Black tar heroin is quite prevalent on the streets of Los Angeles, and has been for the past three or four years.

The south central area (Watts) of the city has the reputation for being the most highly trafficked. The city's crime rate which has increased sharply during the past year, is due in large to the heavy drug traffic taking place on the street level. Drug arrests are up 15% over 1985's figures. "Space basing" (smoking crack in combination with PCP) is becoming quite popular in Los Angeles, as it is in other parts of the country.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

The Atlanta Police Department's narcotics branch reports that for 1986, they made 3,434 drug-related cases, which resulted in the arrests of 2,033 persons for drug violations. The following is a breakdown of cases per individual drug, and the % increase of cases made when compared to 1985's arrest figures.

	Cases	Percent increase year to date
Drug:		
Heroin	44	29.4
Cocaine	844	209.2
PCP and others	185	153.4
Marijuana	924	124.3
Miscellaneous	[1] 1,437	

[1] No drugs recovered, other charges filed.

The total number of cases for 1986, as pre-mentioned, shows an increase of 149.9% over 1985's figures. The 2,033 arrests resulting from those cases, projects a 160% increase over 1985's figures. One case made by the narcotics branch involved a three (3) pound purchase of methamphetamine (crank/meth/speed) by undercover police officers from a crank house. Subsequently a search warrant was executed on the premise, whose source of crystal speed was a laboratory in Los Angeles, California. During execution of the search warrant, authorities discovered documents that listed the locations of crank laboratories in Arizona, Tennessee and South Carolina. Other documents found included formulas necessary to manufacture crystal speed.

Atlanta Police seized between 700 and 1,000 pounds of cocaine base during the first half of 1986. One of the department's largest single seizures of cocaine in 1986, was for 3½ pounds. In 1986, three (3) homicides occurred during the commission of robberies that took place in cocaine base houses, because individuals were bent on taking the drug peddler's monies and drugs. The narcotics branch made three (3) significant 50 pound seizures of marijuana, and 50 "Thai sticks" (southeast Asian marijuana, consisting of the budding portion of the plant, bound onto short sections of bamboo) sealed in plastic, during 1986. Drugs seized by members of the narcotics branch in 1986, had a monetary value of $785,494.00.

There are approximately thirty (30) high visibility drug areas in Atlanta, with the southeast section of the city which has a large Cuban populace, being the most notorious. LSD is beginning to surface on Atlanta's drug scene, and is reported to be smuggled in from clandestine laboratories in San Francisco, California. Heroin, which is not a major problem in the Atlanta area, is supplied by sources in New York City and Miami, Florida. Interstate highways #75 and #95 are the major drug traffic corridors in and out of Atlanta, Georgia.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

The San Francisco Police Department made 9,668 drug-related arrests in 1986. The narcotics branch was responsible for 2,668 of that total number of drug arrests. The remaining 7,000 drug-related arrests are credited to members of the patrol division (uniform personnel). The narcotics branch seized $2,100,000.00 in suspected drug proceeds, and other properities (cars, etc.) valued at $2.2 million dollars. The following is a breakdown of the narcotics branch's arrest statistics.

	Arrests
Drug:	
Heroin/Cocaine (combined)	1,113
Marijuana	391
PCP/LSD/Methamphetamine	445
Opium (6 pounds seized)	1
Miscellaneous (drug paraphernalia)	401
Non-narcotic (arrest warrants)	317

The narcotics branch, with a complement of 40 investigators averages 5,000 drug cases per year. Their largest single seizure of LSD in 1986, was 100,000 dosage units. The Park District of San Francisco is known for the sale of LSD. The narcotics branch's largest single seizure of heroin in 1986, was 1½ pounds. The Mission District of San Francisco, with its large Latino population, is regarded as the most heavily trafficked for PCP. The PCP dealers are between 14 and 25 years of age. There are an abundance of PCP laboratories in San Mateo County, the suburb of San Francisco.

The narcotics branch shut down one (1) crank/speed lab in 1986. The San Mateo County Narcotics Task Force raided a large number of PCP and crank laboratories during the year. Crank is

very popular with San Francisco's gay community and young adults. Black tar heroin smuggled in from Mexico, is very plentiful in the San Francisco area. Persian heroin, which is said to be more potent than black tar, is processed in Iran, and is also in abundant supply on the streets of San Francisco. The availability of marijuana is at a record low, because most of your marijuana peddlers are now trafficking in cocaine exclusively. Hawaii is one of the city's sources for marijuana.

The street sale of crack is widespread, and the problem has become increasingly worse. The crime rate has risen sharply since the introduction of crack almost two years ago. During the first half of 1986, there were 100 assaults on the elderly by youths, resulting in four (4) deaths. San Francisco's source for cocaine is reported to be Miami, Florida, Canada, Mexico, and Los Angeles, California.

The San Francisco Airport Detail Task Force, which is a joint effort between the Drug Enforcement Administration, the California Bureau of Narcotics Enforcement, the San Francisco Airport Police Department, the San Mateo County Narcotics Task Force, and the San Francisco Police Department, seized $1,656,609.00. The following information reflects the task force's largest single seizure of a drug during 1986.

	Amount seized
Drug:	
Heroin	13 pounds
Cocaine	23 pounds
Opium	11 pounds
Marijuana	80 pounds

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

The St. Louis Police Department's narcotics branch made 2,154 drug-related arrests in 1986. Of that number 72 were juvenile arrests. These arrest figures, however, do not reflect cases that were prosecuted on the Federal level. The narcotics branch executed an estimated 250 search warrants. The following data is reflective of the narcotics branch's arrests by drug and related charge for 1986.

	Sale	Possession
Drug:		
Heroin/cocaine derivatives	3	9
Marijuana	8	279
Other dangerous drugs/non-narcotics	145	1,623
Synthetic narcotics	N/A	15

The department's largest single seizure for cocaine in 1986 was 3 kilograms. The 3 kilogram seizure was the result of an investigation that was initiated when 2 kilograms of cocaine sent through the mail from California was intercepted in St. Louis by the authorities. A search warrant was obtained for the mailing address, and a third kilogram of cocaine was seized during the execution of

that search warrant from the involved premises. Their largest single seizure for crack involved 10 ounces that was seized when a subject 18 years of age, on flight #222, Jet America Airlines, originating out of Long Beach, California, landed at St. Louis' airport. The 18-year-old mule (drug courier) fitting law enforcement's drug profile, was apprehended, and his luggage was found to contain 10 ounces of crack cocaine and one (1) gram of heroin at 92%. The crack had a street value of $63,750.00, and the heroin involved was valued at $3,360.00.

Drug activity on the streets of St. Louis has caused the crime rate to rise sharply. The most heavily trafficked drug corridors in the city are located in north St. Louis and the west end (central city area). Crack is beginning to surface on the drug market, but as yet, presents no real problem. Marijuana is scarce, with a selling price of between $150.00 and $180.00 per ounce. Cocaine is St. Louis' drug of choice, and therefore is quite prevalent. The narcotics branch has a complement of seventeen (17) law enforcement personnel.

DEA INTELLIGENCE—ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

The Drug Enforcement Administration's office in St. Louis, Missouri reports that for 1986, their largest single seizure of cocaine was 8½ pounds. The source of supply was California. Their largest single seizure for PCP was 5½ gallons. That source of supply was California also. The DEA discovered a number of crank laboratories to be in operation, in the rural areas of St. Louis, and throughout the State of Missouri. The State of California is St. Louis' primary source for crank. Sherman cigarettes (Sherman cigarettes dipped in liquid PCP) are very popular in the St. Louis area. The sources for heroin in St. Louis are, California, New York City, Chicago, Illinois, and Detroit, Michigan. Their sources for cocaine are, Florida, California, and Texas.

DEA agents in St. Louis arrested three (3) Nigerians after they arrived at the city airport on a flight from London, England. The Nigerians were drug couriers, attempting to smuggle 180 grams of heroin into this country, using the anal carry method. The majority of heroin in St. Louis is Mexican brown or black tar.

DEA Intelligence also reports that there are so many traffickers of crack cocaine that drug dealers are caught up in power struggles over territorial rights to control the crack trade in certain areas. These power struggles have caused a rash of drug wars that have resulted in a number of deaths. Dallas, Texas had 14 homicides in 1986 that were crack related. The parties responsible for those homicides were Jamaicans. The crack trade has all the makings of a Jamaican connection, because they control a large corner of the crack market. Kansas City, Missouri had 13 crack-related homicides in 1986, that were the product of drug dealers caught up in a struggle to control the crack trade. Kansas City's crack problem is severe according to DEA authorities.

UNION CITY, NEW JERSEY

The Union City Police Department's Special Narcotics Unit reports that for 1986, they made 562 drug-related arrests. Members of

the Patrol Division (uniformed personnel) made 200 drug arrests. 40% of the narcotics unit's arrests were for PCP, 40% were for crack, and the remaining 20% were for heroin and marijuana. The Special Narcotics Unit consisting of seven (7) men, was formed in June 1985, to combat Union City's mounting drug problem.

Union City is heavily trafficked with PCP, crack, heroin, and marijuana. The downtown area of the city is known for its PCP traffic. The drug is sold under the brand name "Omen 3". The midtown and uptown sections of Union City are saturated with cocaine traffickers. Jersey City, New Jersey contends that Union City is the source for a vast majority of their drugs. The Cuban and Colombian populace of Union City controls the cocaine trade there. There are a number of crack houses operating in Union City, New Jersey. Since late November, crack dealers in Union City have been in the business of purchasing powdered cocaine (cocaine hydrochloride) and processing it into crack (freebase cocaine) rather than purchasing cocaine already in crack form from another crack dealer.

Union City's Police Department seized several kilograms of cocaine, and substantial amounts of marijuana, heroin, and PCP during 1986.

HOUSTON, TEXAS

The Houston Police Department's Narcotics Division reports that in 1986, they made 1,345 drug-related arrests, and 418 nondrug-related arrests. The following is a breakdown of those arrests per individual drug, and corresponding amounts seized.

	Arrests	Amount seized
Drug:		
Heroin	111	1,222.1 grams.
Cocaine	486	37,087.16 grams.
Marijuana/Hashish	447	4,469.293 grams.
Methamphetamine	144	124,949.75 grams.
PCP	19	125.75 grams.
LSD	6	1,335 hits/2 grams/205 tablets.
Preludin	8	184 tablets.
Quaaludes	20	45,621 tablets.
Dilaudid	19	502 tablets.
Other narcotics	85	4,696 tablets.
Other narcotics		100,521 grams/553 fluid ounces.
P2P (precursor for speed)		672 grams/12 fluid ounces.
Methadone		3 millimeters.
Dimetane (decongestant)		4 bottles.
Hash oil		4,041 grams/200 milliliters.

Houston's narcotics division has a complement of ninety-one (91) investigators. The department's narcotics response team has forty-nine (49) investigators. The combined efforts of these two units resulted in the execution of between 145 and 156 search warrants, and the closing down of an estimated sixteen (16) crank/speed laboratories. During January 1987, the narcotics division raided a crank lab in the Houston area, and seized 500 pounds of crank.

The north side of Houston, Texas, with its predominantely white populace, is known for the sale of crank. Sources relate that Hous-

ton's supply of crank is produced locally. Houston's east side is popular for the sale of marijuana and heroin. The principal traffickers on the east side are the Hispanic origin. The southwest section of the city known for its cocaine traffic, is heavily populated with Cubans and Colombians. The Jamaicans are the principal traffickers on Houston's south side, where marijuana is heavily trafficked. Jamaican traffickers of marijuana in Houston, Texas are said to be suppliers to New York City residents.

Black tar heroin is readily available in the Houston area, but not in tar form. Generally black tar in Houston is diluted with a cutting reagent, and ground down into a powdered/granulated form prior to its sell. Houston's source for heroin is Mexico. Their sources for cocaine are Mexico and Miami.

During the first half of 1986, Houston police were averaging 36 crack arrests per week. Their largest single seizure of crack for that time period was 100 vials. The crack situation in Houston has reached severe proportions.

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

The Baltimore Police Department made 9,280 drug-related arrests during the period between January and November 1986. Baltimore Police seized in excess of 100 pounds of drugs during that same period. The department's arrest and seizure statistics are as follows:

	Arrests	Amount seized
Drug:		
Heroin	2,286	30 pounds.
Cocaine	3,060	67½ pounds.
PCP	275	29 pounds.
Marijuana/hashish	3,659	Not available.

There are 54 known drug corridors in the Baltimore area, of which the eastern and western districts are the most widely and unfavorably known. More drug arrests are made in these areas than all the other drug corridors combined. The majority of drug arrests made in the eastern and western districts of Baltimore are for heroin. Marijuana's limited supply in the Baltimore area has forced the price for a pound up to $1,000.00. Cocaine is more prevalent on Baltimore's drug scene than any other drug, and is causing major problems in the law enforcement community. The majority of PCP users in Baltimore, Maryland are white and reside in the lower to middle class white residential sections. The city's source for PCP is the Washington Metropolitan area. Sherman sticks are readily available.

Unlike the first six months of 1986, crack is no longer rumored to be, but indeed a reality now in Baltimore. Crack sells for $20.00 to $25.00 per vial. Authorities estimate that during the last six months of 1986, Baltimore Police seized an estimated 1,000 vials of crack. Cocaine on the street level is between 20% and 30% pure. The city's sources for cocaine are Miami, Florida and New York City. Heroin coming out of New York City that is pre-packaged for street distribution is called a "New York quarter", and sells for

$55.00 per quarter. PCP is packaged in film cannisters and sells for $50.00 a cannister. Each cannister contains approximately ⅛ ounce of vegetable matter that is treated with PCP.

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

The New Orleans Police Department's narcotics branch reports that for 1986, they made 686 drug-related arrests, and seized a quantity of drugs with a street value of $1,966,028.50. The following table reflects the branch's arrests per individual drug and the street value of that drug seized for the entire year.

	Arrests	Value of drugs seized
Drugs:		
Heroin	163	$42,435.00
Cocaine	347	721,149.50
Marijuana	91	1,151,778.00
PCP	37	24,710.00
Talwin	14	1,726.00
Amphetamines	32	20,645.00
Barbiturates	2	3,585.00

Heroin and cocaine (powder form) traffic are a major problem to local authorities. Black tar heroin is available, but not popular with drug dealers, because of the difficulty in converting it for use. Crack is in evidence with several crack houses operating in the downtown area. Authorities are of the opinion that most consumers are buying powdered cocaine and making their own crack versus purchasing it in ready crack form.

The narcotics branch with its complement of thirty (30) investigators, seized 10 pounds of heroin in an incident involving several Pakistanis who were apprehended at a hotel near New Orleans airport. Heroin is trafficked primarily by Blacks on the street level. The city's main source for both heroin is Mexico. LSD and Crank are very popular in the gay community specifically the French Quarter area. Crank and LSD are supplied by sources in California. Crank is distributed exclusively by members of the Hell's Angels motorcycle gang. The Cubans are the principal traffickers of cocaine on New Orleans drug scene. Marijuana's availability is on a steady decline.

With several PCP laboratories in operation, the increase in PCP's availability has been tremendous. PCP cigarettes, commonly referred to as Sherman sticks, are called "clickers" in the New Orleans area. The Algiers section of New Orleans is one of the most highly trafficked in the city.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

The Metropolitan Police Department reports that in 1986, they made 11,483 drug-related arrests and seized 19,900 pieces of drug paraphernalia; 1265 of those arrests were for juveniles between the ages of eleven and seventeen years. The bulk of arrests involving juveniles were for PCP. Nineteen (19) juvenile arrests took place inside the D.C. Public Schools. D.C. police made 566 undercover

drug purchases from juvenile drug peddlers, and seized $67,914.20 in suspected proceeds from them as well.

The narcotics branch of the Metropolitan Police Department executed 112 search warrants, seized $174,444.00 in drug monies, shut down two (2) PCP laboratories, and made in excess of 2,107 drug-related arrests.

The department's narcotics task force conducted a drug enforcement effort in 1986, called "Operation Clean Sweep". This effort resulted in 2,916 drug arrests, $174,717.00 in cash assets, 14 fugitive arrests, 19 vehicles seized and 24 weapons confiscated.

The Joint Task Force which is a collective effort involving the Metropolitan Police Department, the Drug Enforcement Administration, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and other local State and Federal agencies, seized an estimated six (6) million dollars in drugs during 1986. The drug worth quoted is based on the task force's seizures of cocaine totaling 29 pounds for the year, and their heroin seizures totaling one (1) pound. They also seized 46 vehicles, $43,000.00 in suspected drug monies, and arrested 117 class #1 and class #2 heroin violators.

Washington, D.C. has one hundred and eleven (111) locations that are considered to be major drug trafficking areas. The following is a breakdown by drug of the number of areas in which that drug is sold.

	Locations
Drug:	
Heroin	18
Cocaine	32
PCP	43
Marijuana	14
Preludin (diet pill)	2
Dilaudid	2

The availability of marijuana is down dramatically, while cocaine and PCP are in abundant supply. Crack is becoming more prevalent on Washington's drug scene; so much so, that space basing (crack dipped in PCP and smoked) is becoming a popular trend. Sherman sticks are readily available, being that PCP is the city's drug of choice. PCP is supplied by local manufacturers and sources in Virginia and Maryland. Liquid PCP is commonly called "water" in the Washington Metropolitan area. Marijuana traffic in the northwest section of the city is controlled by the Rastafarians. The majority of D.C.'s heroin is supplied by sources in New York City, while its cocaine comes from South Florida. There were 136 drug overdose deaths in Washington in 1986.

DEA's organized Crime Task Force reports that for 1986 they seized 5 pounds of heroin, $98,849.00 in suspected drug monies, 3 vehicles, and arrested 24 Nigerian Nationals.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MARYLAND

The Montgomery County Police Department's narcotics section reports that for 1986, they made 299 drug-related arrests, and filed 1,007 charges. Montgomery County encompasses 526 square miles,

with five (5) police districts. The narcotics section with ten (10) investigators is burdened with the task of enforcing the drug laws throughout the county. The following data reflects the amount seized and purchased for each individual drug by the narcotics section.

	Amount seized	Amount purchased
Drug:		
Cocaine	269.4 ounces	33.1 ounces.
PCP	46.7 ounces	68–4 ounces.
Heroin	6 grams	2½ ounces.
Marijuana	71.1 pounds	10.1 pounds.
LSD	2 grams+1,250 hits	1,850 hits.

Of the 299 drug arrests mentioned, 5 involved juveniles. The majority of drug arrests are for cocaine, which is supplied by sources in Florida and New York City. Crack is more readily available than it was during the first six months of 1986. PCP is plentiful while marijuana's availability is down. Marijuana's diminishing supply has caused a sharp increase in its prices. Marijuana is grown locally and supplied by sources in New York City and Miami, Florida. The Jamaican populace of Montgomery County are the principal traffickers of marijuana. The county's source for PCP is reported to be the District of Columbia. Their source for heroin is New York City.

County police closed down one (1) LSD laboratory in 1986, resulting in a 2 gram seizure that had not yet been converted to tablet form, gelatin squares (window panes), or blotter acid (impregnated paper). Methamphetamine is available on a limited basis, but none to date has been seized nor purchased by county authorities. Sections of Germantown, Gaithersburg, and Rockville, Maryland are known for their drug activity.

ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA

The Alexandria Police Department's narcotics branch made 116 drug-related arrests for 1986. The narcotics branch which is comprised of five investigators and one supervisor enforces the drug laws in a city that has a population of approximately 120,000 people. The branch's arrest and seizure statistics per individual drug are as follows:

	Arrests	Amount seized
Drug:		
Heroin	5	6.75 grams.
Cocaine/crack	72	148.97 ounces.
Marijuana	18	3.17 pounds.
PCP (1,840 bags)	18	1 pound, ¼ ounces.
Prescription	3	

The majority of the city's drug traffic is conducted on an "in-house" level rather than the traditional street level. Two of the most noted areas for street level trafficking are the Alexandria section which is known for its crack traffic, and the north old town

section (Madison and Patrick streets) which is known for its PCP traffic. Marijuana's availability is down while PCP and cocaine are in abundant supply. Heroin traffic is not widespread, and its use appears to be limited to a select few.

The department's largest single seizure of PCP for 1986 was 16 ounces, that was supplied by sources in Washington, D.C. Their largest single seizure for cocaine was one (1) kilogram (2.2 pounds), supplied by sources in Los Angeles, California. Police sources report that Alexandria's cocaine suppliers are sources in New York City, Washington, D.C., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and Maryland. PCP is supplied by sources in the District of Columbia, Prince Georges County, Maryland, and the State of Virginia.

PRINCE GEORGES COUNTY, MARYLAND

The Prince Georges County Police Department reports 1,367 drug-related arrests during the period from January through September 1986. The narcotics unit made 345 of the department's total number of drug arrests, seized drugs valued at $3,206,636.00, and executed 93 search warrants. The following statistics are representative of arrests per individual drug made by both the department and the narcotics unit.

DEPARTMENTAL ARRESTS

	Arrests
Drug:	
Heroin	13
Cocaine	336
PCP	482
Marijuana	536

NARCOTICS UNIT ARRESTS

	Arrests
Drug:	
Heroin	4
Cocaine	135
PCP	166
Marijuana	40

The narcotics unit also seized $369,855.00 in suspected drug proceeds. These proceeds do not include any shared assets resulting from drug cases initiated by the government, nor monies seized by police personnel outside the unit. Most monies seized were taken in cocaine related cases. Cocaine is showing up in kilogram weights versus ounces. Cocaine is now more evident in rock/crack form than powder. The quality of cocaine in the county is up by 75%.

Marijuana and PCP traffic has increased sharply with PCP currently being the drug of choice. Authorities are realizing a recent increase of liquid PCP (water) availability. LSD is very much alive on the drug scene with 800 hits being seized during December 1986. A hit of LSD is generally 50 micrograms, which is 1/1000 of a milligram. Black tar heroin is available, but not in significant quanti-

ties. Crack is more readily available with some base houses (premises wherein cocaine is smoked) in the area.

Marijuana traffic is said to be controlled by P.G. County's large Jamaican population. Heroin is supplied by distributors in Washington, D.C. PCP's source of supply is California. Key locations along the Washington Metropolitan border have become the most conclusive for drug trafficking.

FAIRFAX COUNTY, VIRGINIA

The Fairfax County Police Department's narcotics unit consisting of 25 investigators made 137 drug-related arrests, and filed 201 drug charges in 1986. The following is a breakdown of the unit's arrests and seizure statistics per individual drug.

	Arrests	Charges	Amount seized
Drug:			
Cocaine	71	101	10.88 pounds.
PCP	36	57	77.17 ounces.
Marijuana	30	43	55.30 pounds.
LSD (ongoing investigation)	275 hits.		

The narcotics Unit made no heroin-related arrests or seizures during 1986. Of the 77.17 ounces of PCP seized, 43 ounces were liquid, the remaining 34.17 ounces were vegetable matter (marijuana, parsley flakes, etc.) treated with PCP. Although most drug traffic takes place on an in-house level, some street level drug sales do take place in low income areas. The Reston area and sections of U.S. Route #1, extending south of Alexandria to Fort Belvoir are considered to be among the most heavily trafficked.

PCP supplied by sources in the District of Columbia is trafficked specifically by Fairfax County's Black populace. Cocaine, the drug of choice, is supplied by South Florida and New Jersey sources and distributed by members of the Hispanic community. Authorities believe their source of marijuana to be Florida.

LOUDOUN COUNTY, VIRGINIA

The Loudoun County Sheriff's Department with a narcotics unit consisting of four (40) investigators, generated 170 drug cases that resulted in 59 related arrests, and 14 search warrants. The majority of drug cases made in 1986, were cocaine related. Some of the drug cases generated by the narcotics unit during 1986, are still ongoing investigations that will be closed in early 1987. The following is a breakdown of quantities seized per individual drug.

	Arrests	Amount seized
Drug:		
Cocaine	[1] 59	¼ pound.
Marijuana		10 pounds.
PCP		¼ pound (treated matter).
		2 ounces liquid.
Hashish		1 pound.
LSD		100 hits.

[1] All drugs combined.

Loudoun County experienced one incidence of crank/crystal speed in 1986, with no resulting seizure. Cocaine is presently the drug of choice, with an average purity of 35%. Crack is quite evident on the drug scene, but powdered cocaine remains the more popular choice among users. Haitian traffickers have been targeted to be the principal distributors of crack.

PCP treated parsley ("green") is more in evidence than PCP treated marijuana ("lovely"). There are no known PCP laboratories in operation. PCP is readily available with sources of supply in Baltimore, Maryland and Washington, D.C. PCP is trafficked primarily by the county's white populace.

The majority of marijuana in supply is grown locally. The Jamaican populace is known to control the marijuana trade which at present is moderate. LSD, cocaine, and hashish are supplied by sources in Northern Virginia. During the summer of 1986, there was a marked increase in the availability of hashish. Prior to that time hashish was available only in sparse quantities.

The sheriff's department jurisdictional boundaries cover a 574 square-mile area. Leesburg, Virginia has a reputation for being the most highly trafficked within that 574 square-mile area. The vastness of Loudoun County does cause the sheriff's department to interface with the Virginia State Police Task Force and the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) from time to time.

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

The Milwaukee Police Department's narcotics squad reports that for the year 1986, they made 1,630 drug-related arrests and seized in excess of 500 pounds of drugs. The narcotics squad consisting of 27 investigators is a branch within the Vice Control Division. The following is a breakdown of adult and juvenile arrests by drug charges.

	Charge	Arrests	
		Adult	Juvenile
Drug:			
Marijuana	Possession	755	153
	Possession w/intent	194	18
Cocaine	Possession	202	7
	Possession w/intent to deliver	137	1
Heroin	Possession	24	0
Prescription drugs	Possession	56	1
	Possession w/intent to deliver	16	1
Forged scripts	Misrepresentation	51	2
LSD	Possession	11	1

The police department was unable to provide information relative to specific amounts of a particular drug seized during 1986, but did maintain a log of drugs destroyed for the year. That data is as follows:

	Amount
Drugs:	
Marijuana	8,488 ounces.

	Amount
Hashish	223 grams.
Heroin	429 grams.
Codeine	375 pills and 12 liquid ounces.
Cocaine	1,989 grams.
Hallucinogens (mescaline, LSD, Peyote)	243 dosage units.
Other prescription drugs	18,998 tablets.
Amphetamines	2,331 tablets.
Barbiturates	5,041 tablets.
Tranquilizers	2,523 tablets and capsules.
Unknown drugs	4,001 grams.
Methadone	4 ounces.

	Number of items
Drug paraphernalia:	
Smoking pipes	787.
Glue	6 (1 oz. tubes).
Syringes	1,147.
Weighing scales	344.

The largest single seizure for cocaine in 1986, was 17 kilograms, which was a joint effort with the Drug Enforcement Administration. An independent effort by the narcotics branch netted 2.8 pounds of cocaine that was supplied by sources in New York City. The largest single seizure for marijuana was 575 pounds smuggled out of Texas.

Cocaine is the city's drug of choice. The source for this drug is reported to be Miami, Florida. Authorities believe that consumers are purchasing cocaine in powder form and converting it to free base (crack) themselves. This belief is born out of the fact that police have been unable to purchase or seize any amount of crack on the street level. Police authorities are further convinced that there is a foundation for their beliefs, because base (crack) smoking is so popular in Milwaukee.

PCP and LSD are practically non-existent on the drug scene. Speed is available in the form of "over-the-counter" or prescription drugs only. The most abused prescription drugs are percodan and dilaudid. Heroin traffic is quite prevalent in the Hispanic community. Pyribenzamine and talwin, a combination of drugs commonly called "T's and Blues" is very popular in the Black community, especially among former heroin addicts.

Drug traffic is quite prevalent city wide, but the north side is better known for that activity only because of its high visibility. The Black and Hispanic communities are considered to be the most notorious for drug trafficking because of the obvious methods of drug sales used in these communities. The city's source for heroin is reported to be Mexico. Marijuana is supplied by sources in Texas and Mexico.

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

The narcotics branch of the Nashville Metropolitan Police Department made 702 drug-related arrests and served 297 search warrants in 1986. The narcotics branch comprised of 26 investigators

also seized a quantity of drugs with a street value of $8,531,341.00 for 1986. 73,901 man hours were spent on drug surveillances and investigations. The following is a breakdown of the pre-mentioned drug arrests by related charges.

Arrests:	Drug-related charges
44	Distribution of controlled substance.
339	Possession of a controlled substance.
2	Cultivating marijuana.
8	Passing forged prescriptions.
58	Passing of paraphernalia.
251	Simple possession.

Of the 702 drug arrests made, 391 were felony arrests. A breakdown of those felony arrests by drug are as follows:

Drug:	Felony arrests
Heroin	37
Cocaine	197
LSD	17
Pharmaceutical	69
Marijuana	71

The following table reflects the worth per individual drug seized by the narcotics branch.

Drug:	Value of drugs seized
Cocaine	$720,039.00
Heroin	22,910.00
LSD	13,461.00
Marijuana	1,112,021.00
Pharmaceutical	362,878.00

The Drug Detection K-9 unit of the Nashville Police Department assisted on 49 drug-related search warrants, uncovering concealed drugs in 36 of those search warrants. The majority of drug seizures made during 1986, were for cocaine. The quality of cocaine has increased by 95.32% over 1985's figures. The average purity for cocaine in 1985 was 12%, versus 30% in 1986. Crack cocaine is non-existent on the street level of trafficking, even though there is some evidence that freebase cocaine is being smoked. Authorities attribute crack's non-existence to the fact that powdered cocaine is so plentiful. Cocaine is the city's drug of choice.

There was one incidence of opium in 1986, wherein 1,000 milligrams were seized from a member of the "Grim Reaper" motorcycle gang. Methamphetamine/speed and PCP are not known to be available in the Nashville area. Dilaudid one of the most popular pharmaceutical drugs of abuse is heavily trafficked in some of the more predominant Black communities. Heroin is sold and abused

primarily by the city's Black populace. The northwest section of the city and its east side are known for their drug trafficking activities.

Intelligence sources report that LSD's source for supply is California. Marijuana's source for supply is said to be Florida. Cocaine is smuggled in from South Florida and Colombia, South America. Police authorities believe that the direct cocaine connection with South America came about as a result of law enforcement's stepped up efforts to interdict drugs coming into Miami, Florida and Atlanta, Georgia.

The narcotics branch developed a number of major investigations during the year which involved persons in the higher echelons of drug trafficking. These investigations were of such magnitude that they were shared jointly with the U.S. Customs Service, the Drug Enforcement Administration, and the Tennessee Bureau of Investigations.

UNITED STATES PARK POLICE—WASHINGTON, D.C.

The U.S. Park Police reports that for 1986, there were 1,149 drug-related arrests made and 38 search warrants executed in the D.C. Metropolitan area. The following is a breakdown of those arrests per individual drug.

	Arrests
Drug:	
Heroin	131
Dilaudid	102
Cocaine	323
Preludin	40
LSD	25
Marijuana	352
PCP/marijuana mixture	307
PCP/parsley or tobacco mixture, or liquid form	57

A large number of persons arrested for drug violations were found to possess more than one type of drug at the time of their arrests. The number of individuals found to be in possession of a drug, does not reflect the total number of persons arrested for drug violations. Other drugs such as opium, methadone, hashish and psilocybin mushrooms were recovered, but the amounts were so minuscule that the United States Attorney's office chose not to prosecute in these cases.

The U.S. Park Police's narcotics branch comprised of 6 investigators and 2 sergeants, reports that for the year 1986, their largest single seizure of a particular drug was as follows:

	Amount seized
Drug:	
Heroin	45 quarters (12,375 milligrams).
Cocaine	5 ounces.
Marijuana	3 pounds.
Dilaudid	45 pills.
Preludin	450 tablets.
PCP	93 tins and 5 ounces (6 ounces).

Intelligence information reflects that East Potomac Park commonly referred to as "Haines Point", is known for the trafficking and use of PCP and marijuana. The park areas west of the 14th Street bridge along the George Washington Parkway is known for the sale of dilaudid. Anacostia park located in the southeast area of the city along the Potomac River is known for the sale and use of PCP. Franklin Park located at 14th and Eye Streets, N.W., is known for the sale of marijuana, PCP and occasionally cocaine.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control would like to take this time to thank the fine, dedicated men and women in law enforcement who made this survey possible. Despite a shortage of equipment, funds, and manpower, you have done an admirable job. The Committee supports your drug enforcement efforts and ask that you continue the good work.

We also wish to thank Detective Jehru St. V. Brown, of the Washington D.C. Metropolitan Police Department, for conducting and coordinating this survey. Detective Brown, a highly skilled and professional narcotics investigator, is detailed to the Select Committee. He communicated with colleagues in the police departments of the cities surveyed for the information in the survey. The Committee also notes with gratitude the typing of this report by Ms. Heide R. Haberlandt.

CHARLES B. RANGEL,
Chairman.

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